

FALSE SPEECHES

By Representatives Ray, Bell, Warnock and Others,

AGAINST THE VETERANS

And Their Widows and Orphans in Conformity With the Hanna Anti-Pension Syndicate to Rob the Soldier and His Heirs—A Damning Record of the Republican Congress, Soldiers Read and Vote to Avenge Your Dead Comrades Who Have Been Denied Their Just Claims.

The GLOBE has shown in many issues that it is about the same to reject pension claims illegally as legally, so far as the effect relates to result on the treasury, for a large majority of the claims which Commissioner Evans rejected illegally still remain on the rejected files. Take the 5,000 claims of old mothers, which Evans unlawfully rejected; not more than one hundred of that lot were re-opened. The bureau never notified a single claimant, except the one in which the decision reversing Evans was rendered. Occasionally, yet, one of those old mothers still living, reappears upon finding out that Evans was reversed; but almost all of those old claimants passed over Jordan without learning that Evans was reversed. Unless the Bureau notifies, it takes years to learn it. That feature is why Evans singled out that class of claimants for rejection. He knew that it would be impossible for them to learn of reversal in time for them to complete their claims before death would claim them. That law was as well settled in their class of claims as in any claims in the Bureau. It was a bold fraud on Evans' part for the very purpose of defeating the most helpless class of claimants. Evans had before him, at the time, ruling 212 by Commissioner Raum, and the decisions of the Interior Department under both the Harrison and the last Cleveland administrations allowing these claims and sustaining the law, on the inquiry of the Commissioners. (See "Communication," 4 P. D., 431; Kille, 7 P. D., 550; GLOBE, December 8, 1901; Darling, 10 P. D., 244.)

You may turn to any class, which Evans has defrauded, and you will find the same feature, namely, that all those illegal rejections are to stand like a sealed book, and the money to be held in the treasury. The only way that a claimant thus defrauded can get a reversal of his or her rejected claim is by applying for re-opening, and then if denied, by appealing to the Interior Department, and waiting the slow process of that machinery there which is purposely kept three years behind as a part of this plan to wear out claimants who cannot outlive the government.

This dearth of information about pension practice is not strange when you consider that much secrecy is maintained by the pension department about its practices and methods, and everything is mystified as far as the officials can do so. Claimants residing in various parts of the country can have no means of keeping track of these tricks for defeating the pension laws and defrauding meritorious claimants out of their legal rights. Claimants generally are needy people who have a great struggle for mere existence and no facilities for watching Washington. Even widows and children, whose husbands and fathers were killed in battle during the civil war, did not learn of their pensionable rights for thirty years. These widows were eking out a miserable existence over the washbasin, and the children of the dead martyr were growing up to sign their names by check. It is in this class that Evans was particularly savage against. He was not "a friend that would keep them to the end." He was a Hanna anti-pension cuckoo selected to defraud them out of their legal rights which the laws of Congress gives them in express language as plain as the English language is capable of using, and which the Interior Department never before had denied them. Congressman Ray, of New York, with a bold lie stood sponsor in Congress for this fraud; and after seeing his speech in the advance sheets of the *Congressional Record*, remodeled it, and cut out the most objectionable parts before the pages for the bound volume were printed. (See GLOBE, December 22, 1901.)

Claimants being scattered all over the United States do not know what course to take when their claims are rejected; and the plan of not notifying them of the reversal of Evans' rule is a class, is a shrewd scheme for delay. Where a change has been made in the practice since rejection, and the claimant files a new claim without knowing of the change, the bureau will not reopen the rejection of claim, because not specifically asked by claimant to do so. The bureau, in such cases, allows the new claim from only the date of filing it, thus defrauding claimant out of several years back pension which the bureau admits to be due the claimant. Take Evans' ruling in widows claims under the act of May 9, 1900, after Congress made him raise the widows exemption of income to the amount allowed by Harrison's administration. Congress, dominated by the Hanna anti-pension syndicate, expressly limited that act to May 9, 1900, but said nothing about Evans' rule previously made (forced from Evans) for allowing exempt \$60 net income from property to widow without minors, and \$2 additional income from property exempt per month for each minor child. This rule for increasing the exemption of income to widows \$2 per month for each child was made in 1899, after Evans had been rejecting these claims for two years on only a total net income of \$60 per year whether widow had no minor child, or had many minor children to support. The new rule was retroactive and applied to all areas. Take a widow with four minor children. She, under Evans' new rule in 1899, could be allowed a net income for herself of \$60, and an additional \$2 net income from her property exempt for each child per month, making \$66 plus \$60 per year, or a total net income of \$126 per year from date of filing her claim, say in 1895. Say her claim had been rejected in 1898 because she had \$66 income net from property. In 1900, after passage of act May 9, she reapplied without having learned of the previous change in practice. It was a secret change and not given out publicly. Evans would and did merely allow her new claim from date of filing after May 9, 1900, although the evidence already in the papers and the law, and the ruling of the bureau entitled her to a pension from date of filing her first claim, say four years previously. Had she learned about the secret ruling and asked to have her original claim reopened,

the bureau would have reopened it. At least 40,000 of these unlawful rejections are there. The Interior Department has never gone publicly to the extent of holding that the department can make and unmake the pension laws at its will, although the Hanna syndicate has permitted Evans to do as he pleased with the pension laws without regard to Congress. The flunky Congressmen have not dared to raise a finger against Evans.

This is a specimen of the sly work going on in the bureau under the Hanna anti-pension syndicate for robbing Peter to pay Paul. These frauds against pension claimants and pensioners all have a bearing on the salary-grab game which is now going on in Congress. The salary-grab bill has been drawn, and is held ready to spring at a moment as a rider on some appropriation bill, and rushed through secretly in the last hours of Congress. All illegal rejections remain a sealed book unless the claimant learns of the change of practice or that Evans was overruled by the Interior Department in the class to which a claimant belongs. An honorable and honest administration of the laws would grant the legal rights of the veterans under any circumstances.

At the time of passage of act of May 9, raising the widow's exemption of income to \$250 (amount allowed by Commissioner Raum under Harrison), the bureau notified all rejected widows to refile. The veterans had kicked up a great disturbance against the open and criminal violation of the pension laws by Evans and the Hanna syndicate. Evans decided to notify widows (the only claimants benefited by that law), and send them blank applications for refiling. This was done to quiet the veterans before election, and to cover up that secret fraudulent ruling of the Interior Department against the veteran himself as to the May law, and denying rich widows as dependents. Why did not Evans instruct the clerks also to notify at the same time those poor widows with minor children of his former ruling increasing their exemption of income \$2 per month for each child under sixteen years old in their rejected claims; and that their claims would be reopened and readjudicated? The May application was sent to each of those widows. The history of the pension bureau under the Republicans during the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, furnishes its own answer to that question. The intention was to defraud those widows out of their legal rights; to "rob Peter to pay Paul." Many claims were allowed under that \$2 ruling reaching back six or seven years. A few were reopened where the attorneys had accidentally learned of the change of rule and made a stand for reopening.

The GLOBE has shown how tenacious the Hanna anti-pension gang are against reopening fraudulent rejections under the new law, where the act of Congress of March 6, 1896, expressly and positively requires each to be reopened and readjudicated *denovo* without any request or other step by claimant beyond the mere filing of a new claim for pension, and how Evans and the syndicate have boldly defied the positive act of Congress for the purpose of defrauding those old soldiers and holding the money illegally in the treasury for ship subsidy, salary-grab, and other schemes. (See GLOBE, June 1, 8, 15 and 22 instant; May 18 and 25; April 6 and 27.) The same illegal and fraudulent obstinacy pervades every class of illegal rejections by the bureau. Evans and the Hanna gang regard illegal rejection as something permanent, gained, a net profit to the government, and ownership established by the illegal rejection; although the practice being overturned entirely and the illegality admitted. Evans however blowed hot and cold on the subject. When he wanted to drop pensions under Order 225, he could find plenty of law for holding that there is no such principle as *res adjudicata* (estoppel by judgment) in pension law or practice. Also, when he was trying to get Congress to revise the laws, and pretending that the pension laws are as irregular as the straws in a haystack, he bemoaned that claims illegally rejected can be re-opened at any time, and the mistake corrected in favor of the claimants. But when it comes to reopening illegal rejections, he formulates another expression and boldly and fraudulently declares that he could not set aside the findings of another Commissioner. (See Hughes, 9 P. D.) A notable case of this was referred to by Congressman Bell in his cuckoo speech in Congress last January. It related to a rejection by Commissioner Black under that illegal revival by Black of the act of Congress, Section 4717, repealed in 1879, requiring an army record as a preliminary to admitting lay testimony of officers and comrades. (See GLOBE, December 29, February 9 and 16, April 6 and 20.) Bell was pretending that the rejection was based on requiring proof beyond a reasonable doubt, instead of on the mere technical, but illegal requirement of a record or affidavit of an army physician. Bell was trying to make out a strong case against Evans, setting up that kind of a straw man to knock it down in favor of Evans, on the ground that Evans was stopped by Black's having rejected the claim on reasonable doubt, as Bell pretended. That is the same pretense set up by Congressman Warnock, of Ohio, in an other similar claim which Warnock declared he could gain in any trial court in any civilized land. (See GLOBE, February 9.) Warnock and Bell were trying to minimize Evans' unlawful revival of a repealed law, and pretending that the rejections, although unwarranted on weight of evidence, were based on reasonable doubt, a rule which can not be invoked against the soldier where he has proved his claim by legal weight of evidence. No surmises or speculations can be indulged in against him at the pleasure of these wide-eyed guessers against the testimony of officers, comrades, and neighbors of unimpeached and unimpeachable veracity. A record in such cases would be merely cumulative evidence of no real value in cases of disease or injury, for the record rarely shows more than a name of a disease on one occasion. But no record has been preserved in one case out of a hundred. If Congress wants to revive Section 4717, it has the power without resorting to these false speeches in defense of Evans' and Black's frauds. The claims are now illegally rejected without regard to weight of evidence, but for the mere absence of a record or affidavit of any army surgeon, which would generally be only cumulative evidence, and would often be of no practical value to the case.

The following are parts of Bell's speech on that point:

"The other day I received a letter from a physician in a Western state who wrote to me regarding a case in the department. He stated to me that the applicant had a case so clear that if the man who caused the gunshot wound had been in civil life he would have been convicted of murder if there had not been a limit as to the time of death to a year and a day, etc."

"The writer of this letter asked me to go up to the Pension Department and do two things; first, convince the Pension Office that a dead man can not make an affidavit;

that was the first proposition, because, as this physician said, the officers had asked three times for the affidavit of a particular man and had three times been told that the man was dead. He asked me first to convince the Pension Department that the dead can not swear, and next he wanted me to look over the proof. I went over that proof. The case was that of a lieutenant of the army, a robust young man, who had been wounded by a piece of shrapnel near the spinal column. His captain stood behind him at the time the wound was inflicted, and the lieutenant was relieved from service."

"The captain makes an affidavit as clear as any you ever saw, saying that this young officer was at once relieved from duty and relieved from day to day afterwards. But he never went to the hospital. He said, 'I will come out all right.' He went through the war with that sore on his back. In 1881, he applied for a pension. The sore was still there. The captain swore pointblank to the fact of the lieutenant having been wounded as stated, that he was relieved from service from time to time, but that he had no hospital record because he never went to the hospital. The examining board showed the wound. Here comes in a clerk of the Pension Office and says, 'You must have the affidavit of the surgeon.' The surgeon states, 'I have no remembrance of this case; and it would be strange if I should remember such a case, in view of the great number of cases with which I had to deal.'"

"Well, the result is that the man can not explain the discrepancy. They give him a certain time in which to explain, and if he does not explain within that time the name must be knocked off in the days of administration of Commissioner Black. The name was knocked off because he did not explain it within the time given to him. Now his widow—his wife—comes, and the department says in response to her request, and I suppose he thinks there is reason in it, that we can not take up the case of the man who preceded him in the administration of the office. He says he can not overrule the decisions established by General Black in this hearing for the benefit of the widow. Result—a grievous wrong resulted to the soldier who gave his life for his country, and now a delicate feeling and a technical rule must stand between a supposed duty and justice."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, there are thousands of just such cases as this, and the greatest injustice has been done to the old soldier, as you will readily see, because he went into the service with patriotism in his heart, who said, 'I want to serve the country, if possible, without remuneration.' While other men not filled with such patriotic impulses, hurried to the pension agency, got their pensions immediately after the war closed, and the old fellow who put off the evil day as long as possible is now denied relief because he can not now prove his case beyond all reasonable doubt." (See *Congressional Record*, January 13, 1902, page 588.)

The discrepancy referred to in the evidence was a matter not relating to the soldier's statements, but a slight difference relating to results after discharge, in the other evidence. Evans was lying when he said he was stopped by Black's decision. (See Hughes, December 9 P. D.; Heinrich, 10 P. D., and other cases.)

The policy of the villains is to hold to all they steal. Delay, delay, delay, is the great scheme of fraud to beat the veteran, his widow and orphans. The veterans of the civil war are dying at the rate 30,000 per year. This is the key to the code of delay. Take another class of these fraudulent rulings, that which illegally denied pension to minors under the new law where the widow had no title to pension, having married the soldier since the passage of the act of June 27, 1890. In all of those cases Harrison's administration proceeded legally, and pensioned the minors in every case where it was admitted or proved that the soldier did not die of disability due to service. But the anti-pension gang changed that, and reversed the practice, and rejected all claims of those minors on the ground that the widow was still living; holding that it made no difference whether she was entitled to any pension or not. At least 25,000 rejections were thus made by Evans. He continued these rejections four years, and until October, 1901, when the board of appeals in the Interior Department reversed him on the point. (See Still, alias James, 12 P. D., case No. 8, October 12, 1901.)

Evans was permitted to run that fraud until it had about accomplished all there was in it for the treasury, before the Interior Department reversed him. That is one of the gang's schemes, to delay reversal until the mischief is done. What did Evans then do, when reversed? Did he notify all the other minors whose claims he had illegally rejected? "Betyourlife he didn't." He merely re-opened the single claim and allowed it, and thereafter allowed such as had not been rejected; but the 25,000 claims unlawfully rejected are kept on the rejected files awaiting their time in the "we and by and by" when the minors shall die without having learned that the unlawful rejections were reversed.

Commissioner Ware, under President Roosevelt's threat and instructions to continue Evans' frauds, is continuing each and every fraud that Evans did. Let the veterans cut this out and paste it in their hats for November 1902 and 1904.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

An Indiana Correspondent Sends Us An Interesting Communication.

GOSHEN, IND., June 23, 1902.

Editor *Sunday Globe*: An old friend in your city sent me occasionally copies of the GLOBE in the last year, and I have found their columns well filled. I take the liberty to send you a newspaper item now going the rounds of the Indiana county papers. This production is stereotyped and is very likely one of the fulminations of the literary bureau attached to the Rural Free Delivery. Who pays for this? If you have any knowledge on the subject let the public have it. This article is all tommyrot of the rankest kind. Yours, etc., J. W. L.

The "cutting" sent us is of column length and contains a detailed description of how Perry Heath established the Rural Free Delivery service. The Indiana editors boastfully point out that to a Hoosier (Perry Heath) the country is indebted for this blessing. Many facts, figures and statistics bearing on Rural Free Delivery are sandwiched in with the eulogy on Perry Heath, but not one word about August W. Machen, the chief engineer of the whole system! Such is fame—after it leaves Washington! Our "Gus" is not even casually mentioned in over a column of the most fulsome eulogy of "General" Heath. We regret being unable to inform our correspondent at what factory or mill these "fulminations" are ground out and manufactured or who pays for their circulation and insertion, but that they are the purest rot, even the benighted Hoosiers in the back "destricks" are fully aware. Brother Babcock will make few changes in the votes of Indiana farmers by the circulation of this kind of literature!

"The writer of this letter asked me to go up to the Pension Department and do two things; first, convince the Pension Office that a dead man can not make an affidavit;

THE COLLAPSE

Of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Connecticut.

WILL THIS DISTRICT FOLLOW

And Turn Up Its Toes or Continue Assessing On the Reorganized Plan.

A Warning From the Fate of the Connecticut Association and but the Natural Sequence of Such a Plan of Insurance.

The collapse of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Connecticut directs attention to a peculiar exemption in the Connecticut law governing fraternal insurance societies. Section 17 provides that the act "shall not apply to the societies of Masons or Odd Fellows, located in this state nor to associations composed exclusively of their respective members, nor to any organization conducted solely for benevolent and charitable purposes, whose members are employed by one corporation or institution, or by more than one similar corporation or institution, or whose membership is confined to one trade, art, or profession."

The reason for the exemption of Masons and Odd Fellows from the operations of the law in Connecticut was the pressure which they were able to bring to bear upon the General Assembly at the time that the bill was under discussion. In view of the demoralized financial condition of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, this exemption is now eliciting considerable unfavorable criticism. Ex-Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven, receiver for the organization, has just been directed by the Superior Court to pay a dividend of 9½ per cent, on claims aggregating \$87,000. It is not probable that any further dividend will be paid.

This is another instance of the folly of exempting certain branches of insurance from state supervision on the theory that they are not "run for revenue only," but in the interests of fraternal or charitable enterprises. Massachusetts is another state that has been peculiarly exposed to such influences, for on more than one occasion, when insurance bills have been under discussion in the legislature, fraternal organizations, or assessment concerns, have had their emissaries at work in the interests of favoring amendments. The result has been that much of the supervision has been inadequate to meet the real needs of policyholders who have been without remedy in resisting apparently unjust demands. Where litigation has been resorted to, the process has been found too expensive to afford immediate assistance, and the result has been that policyholders have frequently given up in despair rather than fight a management in control of the books and funds.

The association that has to gain some exemption from the state in order to compete with regularly authorized companies is open to suspicion. One effect of these assessment withdrawals has been to educate the public in the principles of sound insurance. Only a few years ago any assessment concern could attract business by offering cut rates.

The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of this District has been forced to reorganize or revolutionize its system of death assessments. And in the readjustment the members who have been paying in death assessments for ten, fifteen and twenty years are now compelled to pay fifty, sixty or all seventy dollars per annum on a thousand dollar benefit or policy, whereas they have already paid in death claims from six to eight hundred dollars or sufficient to purchase them paid up policies for \$1,000 in any of the first-class regular companies. In other words, if the members of the District Masonic Mutual Relief Association who are sixty years of age and over, and who have paid in the past ten or fifteen years from six to eight hundred dollars in death assessments withdraws or declines to pay the new rates, which in their cases will amount to sixty or seventy dollars per annum they will lose all that they have paid in, while if they continue at sixty or over they will be paying on a one thousand dollar benefit at death at the rate of sixty or seventy dollars per annum, in addition to the six or eight hundred dollars they have already paid in. No clearer object lesson of the unreliable and expensive character of these so-called fraternal insurance societies could be given than the experiences in this District of the older members of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association. The collapse in Connecticut of a similar fraternal insurance organization of the Masonic order will be accepted by the brethren here to get from under and either wind up the concern or quietly withdraw and sacrifice what they have already paid in. The younger members will take warning by the fate or conditions now confronting the men who have been paying death assessments for the past fifteen years.

A CHAPTER ON GUNS.

An Expert Guardsman Sends In the Following On Modern Arms and Their Effectiveness.

Editor *Sunday Globe*:

Have rifle fire arms improved in accuracy during the last twenty years or more? In asking a question of this kind undoubtedly many will exclaim, why certainly! they have, and wonder why such a question is asked. To begin with I'm not referring to the six-shooter of the long-barreled variety, as there has been considerable improvement in this arm. Colt and S. & W. despite the fact that the old records of the early frontier, or nipple pattern, in the hands of such men as Hitchcock have never been beaten in given time, i. e., the putting of the six bullets off hand in a four-inch circle at fifty yards.

I will get down to rifles at once however. While the weapons of the long range pattern as built by the Winchester, Savage, Manlicher Blas and other companies, have a range considerably exceeding the Ballard, Sharp and Remingtons of years back, yet I doubt if they have increased in accuracy—yet they are accurate guns and reliable.

The old Ballard, or Pacific Coast model, 40-85 and 45-100 had a killing range of a full mile, far exceeding the breech-loader of the early 70's, and was a general favorite of the frontiersman and professional hunter. As to the accuracy of these weapons we will quote from the report as given in *Annual Cyclopaedia*, Appleton & Co., 64, in which statement is made regarding tests made: "The Ballard rifle is a very accurate weapon and is capable of putting every

shot into a six-inch ring at from 400 to 500 yards in the hands of a good marksman." How many of the rifles of today can even meet these figures let alone beat them? Yet the Ballard earned its reputation before Lyman Sights (an important auxiliary of today) came into existence.

Again, quoting from an article which appeared in one of the early Harpers (Harpers' magazine) describing where a party of travelers, numbering five, including a negro blacksmith, had taken refuge in a buffalo wallow and were making a fight for life against several hundred Indians, who had attacked and burned their stage, killing two of the party. "The blacksmith was armed with a Ballard rifle with which he was a capital shot, keeping the savages from closing in—they were riding, circling around us at a distance of three-hundred yards and pouring in a rain of rifle bullets, their object being to compel us to exhaust our ammunition that they might take us. The Indians were mounted and kept their bodies screened behind their horses."

The long-range Sharps rifle enjoyed an almost equal reputation with the Ballard, and taking the same cartridge, i. e., 40-90 and 45-100. In fact it has been stated that the Sharps was directly responsible for the going of the buffalo, as the shooter could screen himself at long range and almost decimate a small herd ere they could locate their death. Many of these rifles sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100, and were fine substantial samples of the American workmanship (sample is on exhibition at the National Museum at Washington). Samples of the Sharps acquired considerable fame in the hands of Jim Lane's followers in the early days of the Kansas war (Lincoln's time) and Berdan's Sharpshooters, it is claimed, were armed with an army model of the same make.

The Colts revolving rifle, deep chambered, was a fine sample of workmanship—built like a watch—and was the favorite of Lieut. Col. Marcy of frontier fame (killed in the Mexican war I'm told.)

Of course weapons of the revolver style were supposed to be shorter ranged than the single shot pattern, yet if the incidents of the Muggins-Taylor fight (just prior to the Custer affair) are truthful, a Colts revolving rifle, in the hands of one of the besieged, killed a Sioux chief at a distance of over one mile. Neither was it a chance shot, as the shooter took several careful sightings before pulling the trigger. The high-power smokeless rifles of to-day, Manlicher, Savage, etc., have a very long range and wonderful penetration, with low trajectory, yet it is doubtful if they could hold their own at long and mid-ranges with the older famous weapons. In fact I believe that a fine gun of the pattern of Sharps, Ballard, or Remington (the latter still in the field), would have considerably the best of the contest.

The short range guns as built to-day by the Stevens Arms Company are unexcelled up to their limit of range as special target weapons. And the Winchester, Colt, and Marlin companies have also reputations in this line. The old Ballards, Sharps are things of the past, but I doubt if they be excelled for years to come. C. B.

N. B.—The Ballard rifle herein referred to as tested, and reported in Appleton 64, was one of the older models, i. e., breech loader, built to use the ordinary soldiers linen cartridge (muzzle loading Springfield cartridge) which was inserted in the breech of the Ballard. The rifle could also be used with the metallic cartridges of that day—long rim fire. In the test it is not stated which kind of ammunition was used. The 40-85 and 45-100 were later models, being well known in the 70's and early 80's.

A HANNA STRIKER

Pulls Down Henry Reichtin's Job as Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Justice—Where Is Foraker At?

Alex. C. Caine a Hanna striker from Columbus, Ohio, secured the position of disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice the past week, the defaulting official, poor Henry Reichtin, of Cincinnati, having been removed for cause. There is no one who knows Mr. Reichtin will believe him to be dishonest. He has a long and honorable record as a municipal official in Cincinnati and subsequently in the service of the Federal Government. The mistake of his life was in coming to Washington, as he could have done much better in Cincinnati and his peculiar temperament needed the environment of loving relatives especially, and sincere friends whose name is legion in Cincinnati and who would have saved him from the temptations to which he was subjected in his lonely condition here. The Government will lose nothing by Mr. Reichtin and it is the consensus of opinion both here and in Cincinnati that his life be not blighted by further proceedings, the shortage having been made good.

Of course we know "Alex" Caine, also his brother Sam who is a much better man, although holding the humble position of guard in the Ohio penitentiary, where he often turned the key on us, but never without regret. Sam is a modest little man, the father of three children. Alex is puffy and full of gall as any man must be who pulls with Mark Hanna. Alex has for the past twenty years to our personal observation attached himself to some petty clerical position playing Foster, Foraker, McKinley and Bushnell in succession and finally landing in Boss Hanna's camp with John Malloy, Bill Telford, Bill Burdell and kindred piratical spirits who are ready day or night to "scuttle ship or cut a throat" (figuratively) on the command of the "boss."

The GLOBE rises to inquire how Hanna grabbed this job for his henchman? It clearly belonged to Senator Foraker inasmuch as Reichtin who held it was from Cincinnati, the senior Senator's particular bailiwick. Again the GLOBE raises its voice in warning to President Roosevelt and begs of him to remember the fate of Bushnell who once held the political destiny of Mark Hanna in the hollow of his hands and failed to close his fists on him to his own subsequent undoing.

The GLOBE has received a communication too late for this issue on the arrest or attempted arrest of an officer in his own house by a fellow officer. It will be given space in our next issue.

On Tuesday the news boys were crying "extray papers" and a GLOBE man asked one of them what the extra was for. "Wy, King Edward's took sick," replied the knowing little urchin.

"And who's King Edward?" "Damfino," was the prompt reply.

This shows how knowledge can be of practical utility without being so thorough as to incur the odium of being pedantic and "Bostonified."

Read the SUNDAY GLOBE.

HE HAS FLED

General Inspector, the Count Doctor de Sarak, de Das.

A WOMAN WITH HIM,

Whom He Has Hypnotized and Is His Slave—His Numerous Dupes In Washington Among Women Principally—Senator Money, Representative Richardson, and Other Astute and Learned Men Temporary Victims of His Fakery.

General Inspector Dr. Albert de Sarak, Count de Das, of the Supreme Esoteric Council of the Initiates of Thibet, with his female translator, companion, etc., Mrs. A. E. Marsland, have disappeared from 1512 R street northwest, and the places that knew them in this city now know them no more forever. In other words they have "vamoosed." Between two days, that is to state some time Monday night last the precious pair skipped the city, further victims of their fraudulent machinations being impossible after the two exposures in the GLOBE. It is perhaps permissible that we should felicitate ourselves in being the only newspaper in Washington which tackles, exposes, and drives out of Washington frauds of this character. For all the daily papers care to the contrary, Count de Das, the Reverend Grumblin, and other hypocrites, mountebanks, libertines, and fake might continue their nefarious business here and rob and debauch confiding and emotional women. Indeed the daily papers helped the Doctor-Count by write ups of his wonderful exhibitions of the occult, the miraculous and the incomprehensible.

At one of these entertainments dear old Senator Money of Mississippi unconsciously played "caper" for the count while leader Richardson the astute, able and brilliant leader of the minority in the House sat entranced and overwhelmed by the supernatural manifestations exhibited by the General Inspector of the Supreme Esoteric Council of the Initiates of Thibet! One dollar per head was all this Oriental Esoteric Head Center of the United States of America charged for these exhibitions which consisted of tricks Herman would be ashamed to impose upon a constituency from Ozark or Kalamazoo. The swarthy little Spaniard, however, got his work in from these exhibitions and many of those present (especially women) paid him large sums for private readings and some of them for the injection or transference of the mysterious fluid which would enable them to perform the miracles the count doctor executed so gracefully, supernaturally and amazingly with the assistance of Senator Money, et al!

The class which the fraudulent count-doctor and head center organized to be injected with the fluid which would endow them with supernatural powers and the ability to perform miracles was composed chiefly of women, but there were many cultured men, such as Dr. Taylor, members of it, either as investigators or dupes.

Among the ladies was a native Tennessean, an acquaintance of Representative Richardson, named Mrs. Florida M. Bodes, who was led to investigate the doctor's claims by the descriptions given her of his wonderful powers by Mr. Richardson and others. She is a lady of wealth and refinement, and seeking the higher and purer life in all things became an interested pupil of the General Inspector from Thibet. It did not take her long to discover the mercenary and subsequently the fraudulent character of the count and his assistant, Mrs. Marsland. She fell a victim to the tune of about eighty dollars and learned from the three "sessions" she attended that both himself and assistant were pure and unadulterated fakes and frauds of the purest water. Mrs. Bodes, however, became interested in the doctor's female attendant, whom she believed to be in a state of hypnotism. She questioned her closely and became convinced that the woman was not in a normal condition of mind.

"Why do you continue this life with this man? Leave him at once," advised Mrs. Roden.

"Oh! dear," was the reply, "I am only afraid that he will drive me away. Leave him—never!"

This unfortunate woman is a recent acquaintance of the doctor's and either came here with him from New York or he secured her services in this city. She is a highly educated and accomplished woman of French nationality, as she speaks the English tongue with a decided foreign accent. All conversations the doctor had with his dupes were conducted in French, which Mrs. Marsland translated for the novitiates who sought the miraculous powers of the General Inspector of the Supreme Esoteric Council of Thibet!

Well, the GLOBE has run him out of town to join Grumblin, et al., but it regrets the apparent fact that the doctor's wallet was crammed full of the good long green given him for "sessions" by ladies, who not content with being the earthly angels that they are aspire to be goddesses and workers of miracles. Oh! shade of Barnum we salute your profound knowledge of American gullibility. We are now all ready for the next foreigner and—faker!

What Is a Poor Man Going To Do.

There was a person in Dubuque
Whose eyes were all askew,
He could not see a single thing
And knew not what to do.

This man was strictly temperate and
Did not jab or booze,
But this trouble with his eyes
Made him see things in twos.

A sort of twisted vision 'twas
To him all things were doubled,
And this poor man from Iowa
Was sorely vexed and troubled.

He commenced to drink and amble round
His skin quite full of rum,
He then saw things as they really were
His eyes were true and plumb.

And when this person from Dubuque
Got straightened out all right,
He noticed that he had again
The old trouble with his sight.

Now ought he on the water cart
In semi-blindness stay,
Or keep a guzzling all the time
And clearly see his way.

While Congress is asking for an itemized statement of war expenses in Cuba why not include this end of the Cuban postal service?